FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,562.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 72.

The Lesson of the Pyramids.

Full many an embassy hath mortal man
Sent to the skies. The glory and the grace
Of classic temples, and the Gothic spires,
Offerings of beauty, mystic, multiform,
Earth's varied aspirations turned to stone
That spoke, though silent. All save these have told
The story of the senders. Hellas tells
A message that reveals her people's heart,
And hands down to the wondering centuries
The story of her joyance and her faith
In Beauty's deathless mission. The Christ creed
Hath bid us see in carved symbols rare
The graces of the saintly multitude,
And Him who held all sainthood perfected
In One God Manhood. Egypt in these piles
Sole all she had to say, and closed the page.
Her Offering is our lesson: "Hold thy peace,
Nor let the world participate and mar
The secrets thou should-t keep for Heaven alone."
—*The Spectator.*

Mr. Tilden's Letter.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden on Wednesday of last week, addressed the following letter to Daniel Manning, Esq., Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said:

"Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even *quasi* party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life.

"In renouncing renomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency.

"To those who think my renomination and re election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rules—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

"The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting nomination:

"'Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.'

"Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now I fear beyond my strength."

My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it were at that time well known to you and to others; and when, at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.

In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with apparent unanimity, to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me if it were consistent with my judgment of duty.

I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fifty years as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare.

I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the Executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life.

I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the Government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy.

Though anxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

Twenty years of continuous mal-administration, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war and of bad finance, have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic.

The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.

At the present time, the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the Federal Government; to realize my own ideal and to fulfil the just expectations of the people would, indeed, warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But, in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitively, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass.

Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of Heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyond all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny.

Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Puck on the Republican Nominations.

The curse is come upon us, and the great Party that has so long guided the nation may now indeed set its house in order and prepare for the end; and the end is close at hand.

For a quarter of a century, for the twenty-five most pregnant years of this turbulent century, it has held the reins of government over the greatest Republic of the world. It came to power in the darkest days of the nation's life. Fresh, young, strong and pure; filled with the noblest enthusiasm, led by the greatest and most self devoted soul of our time, the Republican Party took up its great task, and, in despite of every obstacle, laboring faithfully and earnestly, with single-mindedness of purpose, it did its work, achieved its highest ambition, and was honored of the people.

For the people were grateful. When the mighty work was rounded by the sacrifice of the great leader's life; when the victory was hallowed by a high and unselfish grief; when the bond of peace was strengthened by the sympathetic grasp of Northern and Southern hands across Lincoln's bier—in that hour could there be too much to give to the men to whom we owed all that we held dear? Into their hands we gave the Government, gladly and trustingly. To-day we ask their successors for an account of their stewardship, and in November we shall take back our gift, finding them unworthy.

For the Party that we trusted for its loyalty in adversity has turned ingrate and unfaithful in the season of prosperity. Not content with the confidence of the people, with honor and with power, it has waxed gross with selfishness and fat with corruption. It has smirched beyond all cleansing its bright record; it has sold its honor for a bribe; it has maladministered the power intrusted to it. It has been deaf to every remonstrance, to every entreaty that it would turn from its evil ways. From being the one great exponent of unselfish principle, it has sunk into a shameful and sordid materialism. It has taught itself to laugh at what is right and true; it has set up for itself only the basest standard of self-interest. It has had no higher morality than the thief's fear of the halter; for it has feared nothing; nothing has kept it from doing its own will but the dread of the people's anger. And this, at last, in its sensual prosperity, it has become fatuous enough to defy.

For years we have seen this evil growing, and for years we have tolerated it. We have borne with the Party for the sake of the past, and because we have clung to some hope that there was yet good in it—that some day it would awake from its folly and be again what we knew it once. We saw that there were still men of the old spirit in the Party, and we saw that they were awake to the danger of their fellows. "We will plead with them," these wiser men said; "we will arouse them; these wiser men said: "we will arouse them; these wiser men will bring them back to wisdom. Do not condemn us yet. We, who are within the Party, will cleanse and reform it." And they meant well; and they did what was in them to do; but it was not to be. The disease, the itch of gold, was among those others; it had caught their flesh, it had eaten into and tainted their souls. There was no caring them; the ailment grew worse and worse. Now is the crisis.

What is this that the leaders of the Republican Party have done? Assembled in convention at Chicago, to choose their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, they have, amid the howling of birelings and the clamor of hot-headed fools, made choice of the one man whose very name stands for all that is wholly bad in their organization. They have chosen a man whose nomination is an insult to the country, whose election would be an ineradicable disgrace. In these first days, before the flush of their over-heated foolishness has cooled away, they do not realize what they have done in one mad moment. Later they will see it, and be afraid, and, it may be, some few will have the grace to be ashamed. Then, having got out of the fever and glare of the convention hall, they will look at the man of their choice in the chill light of truth. And what will they see?

A man who has Dishonor for an ally, on whom Corruption fawns for favor. A man whose name for years has been bandied about in bold and confident accusations of dishonesty. A man whose trickiness, whose unworthy cleverness, whose shifty craft have been the theme of common jest. A man who will now have to meet clear and specific charges of dishonesty—to meet them? Nay, he will shrink away from them, he will evade them, he will slip out of them and around them and under them, and affect not to see them; and if he be made to see them, make out somehow to put them aside with blaster and bullying—do anything, try anything—anything but meet them fairly and bravely. A man against whom every honest voter in the Party will rise up; a man whose friends are the notorious foes of decent government.

Such is the candidate that the leaders of the Republican Party will find they have chosen when their muddled brains are clear enough again to find out anything. Let us say for them still, as a body, that this was not their unanimous choice. There were some few among them who fought, earnestly and bravely, against the crime which the majority have committed. To them, all honor, all respect; all cheering friendliness in their honorable and proud defeat. Never more noble than now was that reverend white head on which lies the light of purity at which the trading, bartering, bribing rabble jeer, in their sordid small wisdom. Honor be to that high and clear-minded, courageous gentleman! Honor to the young men who fought under his banner; taking most of the generalship into their stronger hands! They have done their duty well; their failure has not stripped them of the people's trust; and some day they may lead to other victories those whose hearts have but now followed them to defeat. For is not this brave struggle of theirs the sign of the coming of the Independent New Party!

And now, what remains for us to do, who feel the indignity that has been put upon us? There is only one course to take, and the conscience of the plainest man may tell him what that is. To swear in our own souls that, whatever may be the cost to our pride, whatever may be the noise and the ridicule of those who can take their disgrace lightly, we will fight by vote, by argument, by speech and by writing, by all fair and honest means, against the consummation of the wrong that is proposed by those who would put James Blaine into the chair of Abraham Lincoln. And if the great Party must die, let it die under the daggers of its own sons, who kill it to save it from the worst dishonor.

COL. SHORT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus county, who has been absent for nearly three weeks on a business trip to New York, has returned and was in the city to-day, and passed what to us was a very pleasant half hour, in our office. His conversation was interesting and instructive. He is a gentleman of close and careful observation of matters and things, and his views upon the situation in National politics, which he gave at considerable length, are worthy of notice.

In his opinion, the prospects of success for the Democratic party in the approaching campaign are bright and cheerful—much more so than they were immediately after the defeat of the Morrison Tariff bill in the House of Representatives—and are growing brighter and more hopeful every day. There has been a decided change in the political sentiment in New York, which is the commercial and financial centre of the country, and this has been strengthened and intensified since the recent panic, in which Grant & Ward, besides several other firms and banks, collapsed and brought ruin and poverty to thousands of confiding people. Millions upon millions of dollars, which had been deposited with these banks and bankers, have been squandered in wild speculation and riotous living by those with whom the treasure had been entrusted, and many of the poor defrauded and impoverished victims are left without a dollar in the world. These gross wrongs have had their legitimate political effect, and many of the sufferers turn from Grant and his associates, who have failed, and ask for Tilden, who has never failed. The sentiment is strongly in favor of Tilden as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the next campaign, and the wish grows stronger and more positively apparent every day.—*Wilmington Star, 7th.*

THE LENOIR TOPIC.—We regret to learn that a fire in Lenoir on the 8th destroyed the office of the *Topic*, causing a loss of some $1,500 to its energetic editors. These gentlemen, however, announce that they will in a short time be prepared to serve their readers from a new and much more complete outfit.

Roll of Confederate Dead of the University of North Carolina.

1821—Leonidas Polk. Lieutenant-General.
1832—Charles G Nelms, Lieutenant-Colonel.
1834—William W Avery.
1835—Clark M Avery, Colonel.
1836—Lucius J Johnson, Major; Oliver H Prince, Captain.
1837—Isham W Garrett, Brigadier-General; Thomas Ruffin, Colonel.
1838—Lawrence O'B Branch, Brigadier-General; Thomas H Lane. Sergeant; Gaston Meares, Colonel.
1839—Clement G Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel.
1840—Robin Ap C Jones, Captain; James H McNeill, Colonel.
1841—Josiah E Bryan, Private; Tristrim L Skinner, Major; Thomas T Slade, Captain.
1842—William L Johnson, Captain.
1843—John B Benbury, Captain; Edwin L Dusenbury, Private; Peter G Evans, Colonel; J Johnston Pettigrew, Brigadier-General; Thomas J Sharp, Captain; John H Stone, Private; John H Whitaker, Major.
1844—James J Iredell, Major; Edward M Scott, Captain.
1845—George T Baskerville, Captain; Edward Mallett, Lieutenant-Colonel; John A Whitfield, Captain.
1846—Joel C Blake, Captain.
1847—George B Anderson, Brigadier-General; Isaac E Avery, Colonel; John A Averitt, Captain; James Chalmers, Private; Benjamin R Huske, Major; John R Waddill, Lieutenant.
1848—Thomas M Garrett, Colonel; John H McDade, Captain; Lemon Ruffin, Private; Milton A Sullivan, Captain; William M Walker, Captain.
1849—James F Bell, Color Sergeant; William M Carrigan, Lieutenant; Gavin H Lindsay, Lieutenant; James F McClennahan, Sergeant; John Henry Morehead, Colonel; John T Taylor, Captain.
1850—Clinton M Andrews, Colonel; John B Andrews, Captain; Jesse Averitt, Sergeant; D Whiting Husted, Lieutenant; J Glenn Jeffreys, Lieutenant; Leonidas J Merritt, Lieutenant; John T Wheat, Captain; Carey Whitaker, Captain; Bryan Whitfield, Captain.
1851—William Bailey, Captain; Henry L Battle, Private; Richard Bradford, Captain; William H Bunn, Captain; John S Chambers, Lieutenant; Thomas Newton Crumpler, Major; James H Fitts, Private; John M Mickle, Captain; James C Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel; Theophilus Perry, Major; Peter P. Scales, Captain; Maurice T Smith Lieutenant-Colonel; Thomas McG Smith Major; Peter E Spruill, Private; Owen A Waddell, Major; Jas A Wrigh', Captain.
1852—William Adams, Captain; George B Baxter, Captain; Owen N Brown, Major; Francis D Foxhall, Lieutenant, Robert E James, Sergeant; Daniel W Johnson, Captain; Daniel McDougald, Captain; Duncan E McNair, Captain; Montford S McRae, Sergeant; E. Graham Morrow, Lieutenant; William A Owens, Colonel; Stark A Sutton, Captain; James N Turner, Captain; Shubal G Worth, Captain.
1853—John Anthony, Corporal; Thomas O Closs, Captain; Andrew J Flanner, Private; Hugh W Gardner, Private; James W Horne, Sergeant; John W Mayfield, Lieutenant; George T Morgan, Private; Henry Mullins, Captain; John D Rankin, Sergeant; Edwin S Sanders, Captain; William E Wilson, Private.
1854—Robert L Allen, Private; John W Ballard, Captain; Jesse S Barnes, Captain; Edward S J Bell, Lieutenant; Hugh T Brown, Captain; Thomas Cowan, Jr., Captain; John L Fuller, Private; William H Gibson, Lieutenant; Frederick H Jenkins, Captain; James B Jordan, Private; William C Lord, Captain; William B McKinnon, Private; Julius A Robbins, Captain; David Young, Private.
1855—Solomon W Alston, Assistant Surgeon; Robert W Anderson, Lieutenant; Benjamin I Blount, Lieutenant; James G Bustin, Sergeant; Thomas D Claiborne, Lieutenant-Colonel; John T Cook, Sergeant; Henry R Daniel, Lieutenant; Robert T Harris, Captain; William M Holt, Lieutenant; N Collin Hughes, Captain; George B Johnston, Captain; William P Mangum, Lieutenant; James L McCormic, Captain; John G Purcell, Lieutenant; Edward L Riddick, Private; Edward F Satterfield, Private; William W Sillers, Lieutenant-Colonel; Augustine Burkette Washington, ——; Joseph A Williams, Captain.
1856—Isaac T Attmore, Private; Junius C Battle, Corporal; George P Bryan, Captain; Charles Bruce, Jr., Captain; Thomas W Cooper, Lieutenant; Addison Harver, Captain; Robert H Lindsay, Private; James B McCallum, Lieutenant; Robert J McEachern, Captain; John W Mebane, Captain; Charles B Murphy, Private; William T Nicholson, Captain; Walter C Y Parker, Captain; James L Robbins, Private; Iowa M Royster, Lieutenant; Edward G Sterling, Private; James H Taylor, Private; John F Thompson, Private; Samuel P Weir, Lieutenant; William A Wooster, Lieutenant.
1857—Lawrence M Anderson, Lieutenant; William H Austin, Sergeant; Henry K Burgwyn, Jr., Colonel; Thomas Cowan, Private; John H D Fain, Captain; James W W Ferebee, Captain; Benjamin L Gill, Lieutenant; Thomas S Hill, Private; Joseph V Jenkins, Private; H Francis Jones, Lieutenant; John McDonald Land, Private; Jarvis B Lutterloh, Lieutenant; George S Martin, Captain; William Whitmel Martin, Major; George W McMillan, Private; Stephen D Richmond, Lieutenant; David W Simmons, Jr., Lieutenant; Thomas Lucius Smith, Lieutenant; Massillon F Taylor, Captain; James N Thompson, Private; Nathan B Whitfield, Captain; Henry G Williams, Ensign; John W Wilson, Lieutenant; E Eldridge Wright, Captain.
1858—Edward H Armstrong, Captain; Joseph H Bason, Sergeant; Luther R Bell, Private; James J Cherry, Captain; Joseph D Cherry, Private; Weldon E Davis, Captain; John H Dobbin, Private; John C Gaines, Captain; John L Haughton, Private; Thomas C Holliday, Captain; James P Jenkins, Lieutenant; Aurelius C Jones, ——; John T Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel; James S Knight, Lieutenant; Harrison P Lyon, Lieutenant; Richardson Mallett, Lieutenant; William T Nuckolls, Captain; Augustus M Parker, Private; Oliver T Parks, Lieutenant; Charles E Riddick, Lieutenant; Jesse G Ross, ——; Jesse W Siler, Lieutenant; Rufus S Siler, Lieutenant; James M Smith, Private; Samuel T Snow, Lieutenant; Reuel A Stancil, Private; Archibald T Staton, Lieutenant; Simon H Taylor, Private; Thomas S Webb, Captain.
1859—Archibald H Arrington, Private; W Lewis Battle, Lieutenant; Elias Bunn, Lieutenant; Edwar l J Chilton, Private; Leonard A Henderson, Captain; John M Kelly, Major; Neill R Kelly, Lieutenant; Nathaniel A Ogilby, Private; George M Quarles, Private; Felix Tankersly, Lieutenant; William B Whitfield, Private; William L Yager, ——.
1860—Joseph H Adams, Sergeant; Edward R Atkinson, Private; Seaborn W Chisholm, ——; George M Clark, Major; Joseph B Coggin, Lieutenant; Virginius Copeland, Lieutenant; Reuben R DeJarnette, ——; Richard M. Footman, Private; William P Gill, Lieutenant; Samuel Wiley Gray, Captain; John A Green, Sergeant; Neverson C Maner, Private; Clarence D Martin, Sergeant; William R McKethan, Private; William H H Mills, ——; Edward A T Nicholson, Captain; Jesse H Person, Lieutenant; Seth B Speight, Private; Charles Vines, Jr., Lieutenant.
1861—Joseph H Branch, Private; Theophilus H Holmes, Lieutenant; Robert C McKee, Sergeant Major; Napoleon B Owens, Private; Edward L Richardson, Private; Nathan J Snead, Private.
1862—John R Haughton, Private; Frederick Nash. Private.
1863—James J. Philips, Private.
1864—William H. G. Webb, Lieutenant.

The years given above indicate the dates of entrance into the University. The roll is intended to bear the names of all students who lost their lives from any cause in the Confederate service. It now carries 245 names and I beg, if there be any orrors in it, that they may be pointed out to me at once.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, N. C.
May 21, 1884.

COTTON FACTORIES
FOR SALE!

IN order to facilitate the settlement of the Estate of a deceased half-owner of the property, the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills Manufacturing Company has resolved to sell at public auction at the

MARKET HOUSE, FAYETTVILLE, N.C.
On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1884,

two valuable Cotton Factories situated about seven (7) miles from Fayetteville known as

"The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,"

and at present operated by said Company.

BEAVER CREEK FACTORY is located on Beaver Creek, a strong and very rarely failing stream, about two (2) miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road, employs 3,232 spindles and 71 looms, (of which 59 are Bridesburg and 12 Cooper or English looms), consumes about 1,510 pounds of cotton per day, producing 40 bundles of yarn and 3,391 yards of sheeting.

The mill is a four story frame building, fitted up with all necessary machinery of modern pattern and in good repair, and is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel; lighted by a Springfield Gas Machine (80 burners) and heated by boiler with 25 horse power engine. With this Factory will be sold 806 acres of land, two dwelling houses, one store building, 30 tenement houses and all other buildings connected with the Factory.

BLUFF FACTORY is situated on Little Rockfish Creek, about 1¼ miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road; water supply abundant and never failing; main building is three story brick, built in 1872, and has contiguous to it boiler house, cotton house, gas house, &c.; also store house and tenement houses.

The mill is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel, uses 3,056 spindles and 62 (Cooper) English Looms, consumes about 1,340 pounds of cotton and produces 3,622 yards of sheeting per day. The machinery is modern in pattern and in excellent condition, as also are all the buildings. Included with the Bluff Factory are 931 acres of land.

The factories are within ¾ mile of each other, the location is healthy and the operatives well organized and capable. The products are popular, the trade well established and the business prosperous. The business office is in Fayetteville, a pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the midst of the cotton section—well provided with churches and schools and possessing excellent facilities of rail and water transportation.

Detailed information will be cheerfully given to any one applying.

The Factories will be sold separately.

Terms: One-third cash and balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale.

It is seldom that such valuable property is offered at public sale.

A map of the property, including houses, can be seen at the office of the Company.

E. J. LILLY, Pres't.
JOHN SHAW,
H. W. LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
Directors.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 27, 1884. 69 6t

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 5419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

STEEL SWEEPS; SHOVELS;
SCOOTERS; BULL TONGUES;
HALF-TURN SHOVELS, &c., &c.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $60. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Courses free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diplomas presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 9th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69 3m

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

AYER'S Hair Vigor
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July* 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb.* 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April* 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

SUMMER GOODS.
FRUIT JARS—pints, quarts and half gals.!
Ice Cream Freezers, the "Rapid."
Ice Cream Plates—china, glass and ironstone.
Milk Bowls and Pans—various kinds.
Milk Buckets, Cups and Strainers.
Stone Churns, Jars and Crocks.
Preserving Kettles—brass, agate and porcelain lined.
Plating Machines; Fly Traps.
Brass Bound Pails and Covered Cans.
Brooms—especially "the Ladies' broom.", at 35 cts.; Tubs; Clothes Pins.
Mouse Traps; Whisk Brooms.
Window Shades.
Tin Wash Stand Sets, very cheap.

The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS is called to the above, also to a good assortment of CHEAP CROCKERY and GLASS. TIN WARE, COMMON PAILS, SIEVES, POCKET KNIVES and KNIVES and FORKS, SPOONS, RAZORS, SHEARS and SCISSORS, &c., all of which will be sold at prices that will pay them to buy,

Every sharp dealer who tries it finds that it pays him to buy out of the large VARIETY of goods that I offer in small quantities as he needs them, rather than one class of goods in larger lots from the North, as my experience enables me to offer my specialties at prices about as low as ordinary buyers can put them down here.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 29, 1884. 69-4t

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,
with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

VICHY WATER.
ASK ALMOST ANY DEALER IN MINeral waters, in the larger cities, which water is most salable, and he will answer "Vichy," the celebrated Alkaline Water.

The following, with reference to it, is from a work on Mineral Waters. "Agreeable and serviceable in cases of indigestion, congestion of the liver, gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c."

On draught at Drug Store of
H. R. HORNE.
May 22, 1884. 68-tf

STRAP AND T HINGES;
BLIND do.
BUTT do.
HOOK AND EYE do.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,
1884-'85
The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.
May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.
I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.
WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

I Am Receiving Daily
Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.
A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

HOES of all sorts.
RAKES, SHOVELS, SPADES and PITCH FORKS.
H. H. H.

BORING MACHINES,
AUGERS and GIMLETS,
At
H. H. H.

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.
OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 19, 1884.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The nomination of Mr. Blaine two weeks ago at Chicago upon a platform the ambiguous text of which is elsewhere given, quickly followed by a letter from Mr. Tilden declining to allow his name to go before the Democratic Convention, also printed in this issue of the OBSERVER, has produced a great change in the political situation. If Mr. Edmunds had been nominated, as we feared the Republicans would have the sense to do, the issue would have been one more of measures than men: for Mr. Edmunds is highly regarded by that very element of conservative and high-bred Republicans in New York and New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, who now stand aghast at the nomination of a man whose want of honor they correctly measure and whose political practices they abhor.

Mr. Tilden now out of the question, the choice is between Mr. Bayard, Governor Cleveland and Mr. Thurman. Mr. Bayard we should decidedly prefer; but his much quoted Dover speech in 1861, eminently patriotic and proper as it was, would furnish abundant opportunity for firing the Northern heart anew, and the opportunity would not be lost by so skillful a political campaigner as Mr. Blaine. The probabilities seem to favor Governor Cleveland. His selection would be immediate, most likely, if the New York Democracy at the Saratoga Convention, which met yesterday, rejecting the pretensions of Mr. Flower, should instruct for him. But it is by no means an unfavorable exhibition of the temper of the Democracy that the party appears at this crisis in a judicial attitude, calmly calculating the fitness of three or four gentlemen of eminent abilities and blameless lives.

In the State pretty much the same conservative party spirit appears—public sentiment not having settled in favor of either of the gentlemen whose names are chiefly spoken of for the first place on the State ticket; nor have the friends of either indulged in unseemly strife in behalf of their favorite.

With respect to the other offices on the State ticket, a great number of the Counties, including his own of New Hanover, have instructed their delegates for Major Stedman as the nominee for the Lieutenant Governorship, and he will doubtless be named by acclamation; the able Secretary of State, Col. William L. Saunders, will as certainly be his own successor; and, although some other excellent gentleman are mentioned in connection with the nomination for the offices now held by them, we can see no more reason why Dr. Worth and Col. Kenan should be displaced than we have seen evidence that they would be.

In this Congressional District it is thought that Col. Green will be re-nominated on the first ballot.

THE NEW HANOVER COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic County Convention of New Hanover met in Wilmington on Monday and adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Democracy of New Hanover county, have witnessed with profound satisfaction the favorable recognition by our brethren in other parts of the State, of the claims of this section upon the consideration of the party, and have seen with pride and gratification the numerous references to our distinguished friend and fellow-townsman, Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, as a suitable and prominent candidate for the office of Governor, and we desire to tender our cordial appreciation of these friendly manifestations.

Resolved, however, That inasmuch as Maj. Stedman's name will not be before the Convention for that high office—but because our people and section greatly desire the benefit of his able and useful services in behalf of the State, we do present him for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and our delegates are hereby requested to urge his nomination as fit and worthy to be made, and to use their best endeavors to effect the same.

Resolved, That having undiminished confidence in the ability, patriotism and integrity of the Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, and believing that, in his election as the representative of this District in the lower House of the Congress of the United States, the people of the district would secure the services of a representative, who, by reason of his great experience in public affairs, extensive acquaintance with the public men of the country, intimate knowledge of the method of dispatching public business and great abilities, would reflect credit upon the people of the District and State, greatly aid in the purification of the public service and in the return to the practices and principles of the Fathers of the Republic, we do most cordially present his claims to the Democratic Convention of this District and urgently request our delegates to the Convention to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The Convention also unanimously endorsed Col. W. L. Saunders for Secretary of State.

BETTER THAN A LOTTERY TICKET.—The Grand Duke Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, the widowed son in-law of Victoria, whom the Queen would have made the husband of her younger daughter Beatrice, except for the English law forbidding the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, tired of waiting upon the efforts for the abrogation of this law and formed a morganatic alliance with Madame Kalomine, a Russian adventuress. Upon learning this, his royal mother-in-law "went for" Louis without gloves. The Grand Duke was willing enough, upon the Queen's requirement, to part with his new found spouse, but the lady declined to be put away so unceremoniously. She took a stand, and has brought Louis and his mother-in-law to terms.

"She surrenders the G. D." says the New York *World*, "on the payment of $125,000 in cash and an annuity of $5,000, together with the title of Countess Romrod or Ramrod. The only stipulation is that she shall not reside in either Germany or England. This gives her considerable territory to move around in. If she is a shrewd woman she will visit the United States while the bloom still rests upon her notoriety. She would create a great sensation at our summer resorts, and she would have no trouble in picking up another distinguished husband."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We would suggest to such of our subscribers as reside near newly established postoffices along the line of the Shoe Heel extension more accessible than their present ones, that they notify us of the fact.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The resolution that passed the House the other day to adjourn on the 30th of this month was at first received as an indication of an intention to rush business and adjourn on that day, but it is now generally conceded that this cannot be done, without a tremendous "spurt" The probabilities are that Congress will hold over fully a month longer.

Notwithstanding the great number of Bills on the calendar of the House undisposed of, the stream of bills introduced flows with as steady a current as ever. On Monday—Bill-day in the House—very near 100 bills were introduced. Almost all these and many now on the Calendar will go over till next winter.

One bill of interest to us, Mr. Green's Fruit bill, will very probably be attended to early next week. Mr. Green intended to have it up and settled this week, but could not do so, because of the pressure of Appropriation Bills.

Another bill of interest to North Carolinians it is feared will die because of this pressure of business. Senator Vance's Roanoke Resolution has not been reported from the Senate Committee having it in charge, and should it pass that body immediately, it will probably have difficulty in getting before the House and passing before it will be too late to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has been introducing resolutions every session of Congress for ten years, to remove all political disabilities resulting from participation in the late war. He introduced his resolution on Tuesday last and it met its usual fate—was objected to and laid on the table. It was also officially stated that the majority of the Senate Committee on Judiciary were opposed to any such move. I wonder if the war is, in fact, ended? The Judiciary Committee hardly think so.

The Mexican Pension bill seems destined to die like all of its predecessors. Few Senators have the effrontery to oppose it honestly because it would benefit many ex-Confederates, but one at least, Mr. Conger, declares that to be one of his grounds of opposition. He is in favor of discriminating against all "rebel soldiers" as he delights to call them. The warfare against the measure is, however, generally more insidious and less frank than his.

Amendments are continually offered to include the whole Union Army in the provisions of the Mexican Bill. This sort of tactics may defeat the entire move; at any rate such is the intention.

Mr. Hoar's Utah Bill still languishes, in the absence of its illustrious projector. It will occupy part of next week. It would not be a matter of extreme regret if it should die on the Calendar.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, in Senate, caused quite a commotion about the middle of the week. That staid and respectable body gyrated from open to secret session several times before the hot debate could be closed and the vote taken. It was taken, though, finally and the bill passed.

Another Appropriation Bill has joined the "innumerable caravan" and been referred to a Conference Committee. The Post Office Bill is the one. The Senate as usual added amendments the House would not accept, so it is referred.

The River and Harbor bill this week passes the House. Following its accustomed plan, the Appropriations Committee have made considerable reduction from the amount appropriated last year. Last year's River and Harbor bill, as you remember, raised a shout all over the country as it expended over $18,000,000. The bill this year amounts to about $12,000,000—a reduction of $6,000,000. This is probably, too, economy, not parsimony, as last year's bill was entirely too lavish. It is curious that what, 50 years ago, was held by the Democratic party, to be unconstitutional, namely, appropriating public money for internal improvements, is now so well accepted that a large appropriation is annually made for this purpose. Truly we progress. At least, we are fast forsaking the traditions of the fathers, if that is progress.

The minority report in the Danville investigation has been made. The war will begin as soon as the majority of the committee give the signal in the Senate. It is now quite likely that the question will be dodged altogether by the majority as their case becomes more desperate the more the matter is made public. They control the action of the Senate on this question as nothing can be done by the minority till some step is taken. If the matter does come up Mr. Lamar is expected to make a speech in defence of his State, and it is safe to prophesy it will be a great one. The original and striking, not to say absurd, proposition of Messrs. Hoar, Sherman & Co. is to reduce the representation in Congress of the States of Mississippi and Virginia in proportion to the number of negroes supposed to be deprived of suffrage in those States by Democratic intimidation. The minority carry the war into Africa and show that the property and educational qualifications of almost all the New England States deprive any quantity of citizens of suffrage, who could vote in either of the States mentioned.

In the Presidential contest sentiment seems to be veering around towards Gov. Cleveland. It is thought that Mr. Bayard will be greatly crippled by the Dover speech, made I believe in 1861. This will affect him somewhat, but by no means puts him out of the race. Mr. Tilden's great letter has been the subject of universal and respectful comment this week.

It seems to be acknowledged that McDonald will have the second place on our ticket.

The chances of the consideration of the Educational Bill in the House are growing smaller and smaller. T. V.

GENERAL GRANT CONVALESCING.—The excitement consequent upon the Blaine nomination has diverted attention from the Grant and Ward failure, and the ex-President is fast recovering from his lately hopeless condition as "a broken and crushed old man." The storm is passing even earlier than we supposed. Says a recent Long Branch dispatch: "Mr. Thomas Cooper, the real estate agent, received word from Gen. Grant yesterday withdrawing his cottage from the market, and stating that the General and Col. Fred. Grant will occupy it with their families this summer."

Bugle Note from 71st Township.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—I know of no instance wherein the good people of Cumberland county can show their gratitude and appreciation for long and faithful unremunerated services rendered to the Democratic party for the last thirty years, better than by nominating Col. Wm. Alderman, of Gray's Creek Township, for Senator, to represent Cumberland and Harnett county in the next session of the Legislature. I do not feel right sure that the Col. would accept, neither have I any reason to doubt it. The good people of both Cumberland and Harnett have always shown a disposition "to do honor to whom honor is due," and I believe they will with one acclaim, confer this honor upon Col. Alderman; they all know him, although he has never been before the people, yet he has for the last thirty years been identified with the public affairs of his county, and has ever labored hard for the good of the Democratic party and the people at large. He is fully competent, worthy, and well qualified, and to begin with I believe 71st will take pleasure in recommending him. It is due to the Col. himself, and it is due to the good and true people of his township that they be thus honored; and I do hereby most respectfully ask leave to present his name to the consideration of our County Convention, and if nominated, (of which I have but little doubt) we the people of Cumberland and Harnett can, and will, elect him, and thereby show our gratitude towards one who has proved invincible in our party.

MANTEO.

An Incident.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—A few years before the breaking out of the war, on a fourth of July, I think, while standing in the door of the Fayetteville Bookstore, my attention was directed to a knot of half-a-dozen schoolboys who were standing on the pavement a few steps off. They were students at the Donaldson Academy, and were generally called "Hill boys," to distinguish them from the town boys proper—their parents all living back of Haymount. As well as I can remember them at this time, there were James and John Dobbin, sons of Hon. James C. Dobbin; John and James Huske, sons of Mrs. Anness C. Huske, the sister of Mr. Dobbin; Henry E. Shepherd, son of Judge Shepherd, and now so favorably known as President Shepherd, of Charleston; and one other, a stranger boy whom I did not know. Probably no one of them was over fifteen years old.

At the time I noticed them, they appeared to have been engaged in a somewhat animated political argument, and the stranger boy had just "obtained the floor." I was not disposed to be an eavesdropper, but I could not help listening to his little speech, if I may so call it. His language was chaste and pure, strictly grammatical, and entirely void of all the low arguments of the demagogue. He showed a knowledge of the political history of the country rarely exhibited by our best speakers. Spoke of the formation of the Constitution, and quoted from the opinions of Mr. Jefferson and others to support the arguments which he advanced. It was a good Whig speech of the time, and would now pass current as good democracy by the so-called Democratic party of to-day. At the expiration of fifteen or twenty minutes, the boys moved off. I pointed out the stranger boy and inquired who he was. The answer was, "That is CHARLIE STEDMAN, a son of Nathan Stedman."

O. P. Q.

P. D. Walker for Attorney General.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—Among the names suggested by the people in different sections of the State for the position of Attorney General, none is more deserving of favorable mention or consideration than that of P. D. Walker, of Mecklenburg. A young attorney of fine abilities and established reputation, he would worthily fill this important position. A man of ripe judgment, of pleasing address, scholarly attainments, and withal a popular and devoted member of his profession, he would reflect honor on the place.

Coming from the settlers of the Cape Fear, he has inherited the characteristics of his forefathers; and the whole Cape Fear country could not do better than heartily support so able a representative of their sturdy ancestors.

As a legislator, he was careful and painstaking; as a counsellor he is sober and judicious; as an advocate, earnest and eloquent; and no better lawyer can be chosen for Attorney General than P. D. Walker, of Mecklenburg. CUMBERLAND.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER announces the following campaign rates to Clubs, until November 15:

Five Copies,	$ 2.00
Ten "	3.75
Twenty copies,	7.00
Fifty "	15.00
One hundred copies,	28.00

In every case the paper will be sent until the returns of the election shall be received and published, and we invite the attention of Executive Committees of Counties and Townships, and of all others interested, to the Campaign REGISTER as a sure and cheap means of furnishing information to the people.

Address RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

TEST OF THE PRESS'S INFLUENCE.—To some extent, says the Washington *Star*, the coming campaign promises to furnish a test of the political influence of newspapers. It has been claimed by many thinkers of late that while the newspaper as a vehicle of news has immensely improved, as an organ of opinion it has declined in power. The Blaine vote in New York State will shed some light on this question. If he wins in that State, the great metropolitan newspapers must "hide their diminished heads," for with the exception of the *Tribune* they are all against him. The list on paper is a formidable one—*Times, Herald, Sun, World, Post, Commercial Advertiser, Journal, Truth, Telegram, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's* and *Puck*. If this battery has no material effect on the vote, it will serve to take some of the conceit out of the New York newspaper Thunderers, who suppose that they dictate public opinion in the country.

State Democratic Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EX. COM.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 30, 1884.

The State Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina will meet at 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 25th June prox., in Metropolitan Hall, in this city.

The convention will nominate candidates for the several offices of the executive department of the State, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General; also a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and it will elect four delegates and four alternate delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and two Presidential electors, and transact such other business as may come before it.

The several railroad companies of the State have agreed to sell at their various depots, to delegates, return tickets to and from Raleigh, at reduced rates; and the only way provided for delegates to get the advantage of reduced fare is by the purchase of return tickets. Certificates from the chairman and secretary of the executive committee given delegates here will not be respected by the railroad officials. The return tickets will generally be good from Sunday or Monday before the convention till the end of the week. To avoid trouble and confusion, chairmen and secretaries of the county executive committees are earnestly requested to call the attention of the delegates from their respective counties to this matter.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

There will be a train leaving Fayetteville at 3:45 A. M. on Wednesday the 25th inst., that will connect with R. & A. train at Sanford for Raleigh. This will accommodate delegates to Democratic Convention. Delegates can return on the 26th inst. on excursion train. This will be due at Sanford at 9:13 A. M., and at Fayetteville at 11 A. M.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Supt.

The Home for Confederate Soldiers.

An opportunity for showing the will by the deed which the Observer is glad to promote.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 16, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—The enclosed notice will explain itself, and we hope you will do us and the cause we represent the favor to publish the same in your paper for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. Very respectfully, (Signed)

W. R. Murray, J. W. Scott, Judge Jno. H. Dillard, Judge Jno. A. Gilmer, Col. J. T. Morehead, Dr. J. E. Logan, W. U. Stiner, G. H. Gregory Committee.

Four bags of corn having been sent here from Fort Scott, Kansas, to be sold for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, the undersigned committee have taken charge of the same, and propose to accept by mail sealed bids until the 15th of July, 1884; at which time they will be opened, the highest bid to take one sack, and the next the second sack, &c. Bids should be mailed to W. R. Murray, Greensboro, N. C., Chairman of Committee. The first bag of corn of the same lot was sold in Richmond, Va., for $113, and five in Baltimore for $167, and we hope some one of our wealthy and generous citizens will respond liberally in a cause so worthy of their liberality. The highest bidders will be notified by the Committee, and leading papers of the State will be requested to publish the result. (Signed as above.)

Cleveland the Man.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, June 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing in the Raleigh *Register* of the 11th inst. that the sentiment of the New York Democracy is reported as standing in the ratio of four to one in favor of Flower against Cleveland, I beg space in your valuable and influential columns to correct a statement which is calculated to create a false impression upon the minds of our friends in North Carolina. I enclose you a letter from Albany, the home of Danl. Manning, Esq., chairman of the State Committee, and a pronounced Cleveland man, *after* Tilden, which will furnish you with all the information obtainable to date, and which I believe more nearly represents the sentiment among the politicians than the report I allude to. But even this shows hardly a tithe of the feeling which has crystalized around the great Home Rule Governor of New York within the last week, among the business men and tradesmen, the Independent element and sore-head Republicans, whose name is legion.

You, Mr. Editor, having been with me a close observer of political events in New York for twenty years past, know the value of the Independent vote of this State. Recall to your mind the election of Dix, of Tilden, of Robinson. The dissaffection of John Kelly which gave the State to Cornell, and lastly, the unprecedented majority for Cleveland. To win this year we must carry New York. To carry New York *surely*, we must have an Eastern man Who then besides Cleveland? Flower is an absurdity. The matchless Bayard would suit me admirably, but as *you* well know the cohesive power of the Republican party is hatred of the South, or putting it more mildly, the sentiment engendered by the war. So Bayard's Southern leaning in 1860 would kill him with the soldier element of our own party, and with the great mass of independent voters of this State. With Cleveland and some good Western man victory is assured. Don't let us take any chances this time.

I trust that I shall hear of you at the State Convention soon to assemble, as standing with me in this matter, and that we may meet at Chicago and assist in the nomination of the man who will surely win.

I am greatly pleased at the prospect of the re-nomination of my friend, that active, fearless Democrat, Col. Wharton J. Green. He richly deserves re-nomination, and if he gets it will certainly be elected.

I must not close without expressing the great satisfaction I have in reading the OBSERVER, and wishing you the prosperity and happiness you so richly deserve.

Yours J. H. A.

[The letter referred to written to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, shows the sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of Cleveland.]

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140 DAYS BEFORE THE BATTLE.—The one fact to be remembered by Democrats is that the election will not take place next week but on the 4th of November—nearly five months from now.

Every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since 1868 would have been elected had the election taken place within thirty days after the nomination.

It is not the week after the nomination but the week before the election which decides the battle.

The audacity of the Republicans in nominating Blaine must be offset by the prudence of the Democracy. The fight will be severe. The Republican party with few exceptions will be practically united on Blaine. His unscrupulousness will enable him to raise an enormous corruption fund which will throw the Garfield fund into the shade. The machines and Wall street will work for him as they never worked for any one before, for he is of their own school. The Goulds, Sages, Fields, Vanderbilts, the bankers and corporations, will pour out their money for him because he has always been their friend through thick and thin. The O'Briens of the party will cheat for him. The Federal office-holders will labor for him with a will.

The Democrats may as well understand that in James G. Blaine they have an able, daring, dangerous, unscrupulous opponent. —*New York World.*

BLOCKING BLAINE'S FUND.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations last Wednesday, the following resolution offered by Mr. Randall was adopted as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill, by a vote of six to three—a party vote of those present:

That no Senator, Representative or delegate in Congress, or Senator, Representative or delegate-elect, and no officer, clerk or employee of the United States or any department, branch or bureau thereof, or any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States, or any contractor under the United States Government, shall give or hand over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

That any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both in the discretion of the court.

LIFE IN THE OLD LAND, YET.—After all the American jury is of some use. A man in Brooklyn has had the meanness to sue a stakeholder for $25, being the amount of money which he had deposited to await the decision of a bet which he had made and fairly lost. The Judge, as in duty bound, charged the jury that if they found that there had been a bet, they must find for the plaintiff. The jury, in defiance of law and logic and the Judge, and purely for the purpose of marking their contempt for the plaintiff's behavior, found for the defendant. The American juror is well known not to be a reasoning animal. It is fortunate that his impulses should occasionally lead him by absurd processes to equitable conclusions.

"Po' BOCKRA."—The Wilmington *Star* says:

The term "po barker," so often heard on on our streets, is a corruption. Mr. L. B. Pendleton, in an article in *The Current*, uses the phrase "po' buckra," and in a note says:

"Buckra—a soubriquet applied by the South Georgia negro to the white race in general."

The term is "po' bockra"—at least so we always heard the rice field negroes call it—and it was used by the rice field and coast country negroes in the Cape Fear section of North Carolina, in South Carolina and in Georgia, and applied to the poor whites, "bockra" being a general term designating the white race, as Mr. Pendleton says.

THE ONSLOW RESOLUTIONS.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, held a few days ago, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the course of our worthy representative in Congress, Hon. Wharton J. Green, meets our approval and we recommend him for a renomination.

Resolved, That we recommend for the office of lieutenant governor, Maj. Charles M. Stedman, of New Hanover, a man in all respects worthy and deserving the position, and one who will add strength to the State ticket.

Campaign Fun and Gossip.

Candidate Logan is a Methodist, and of him a Methodist clergyman in Boston said the other day that he joined the church by telegraph and was baptized by photograph.

James G. Blaine's eldest son is a fairly good lawyer and rejoices in the name of Walker, doubtless derived directly from his father, who does not seem to be much on running.

The Philadelphia *Press* says no man has been closer to the American people than James G. Blaine. That is so, says the Boston *Post*. He has been on their backs and around their necks and in their pockets. The time has come when he must be shaken off for good and all.

Commenting on the New York *Times's* bolt, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: We are willing to wager a big sweet apple that every man in the New York *Times* office, except George Jones, will vote for Blaine and Logan, and the "old man" himself will merely stay from the polls—if the day is wet.

Our Presidential canvass, says the New Haven *News*, has got far enough already to show that Blaine will encounter such newspaper opposition as a Presidential candidate never faced before. It takes a lot of "personal magnetism" to offset the influence of thirty or forty newspapers which morning and evening through the canvass preach anti-Blaine doctrine to hundreds of thousands of readers.

It was invidious, says the New York *World*, to specially invite James G. Blaine and Benjamin F. Butler to attend the next meeting of the National Educational Association and leave out Logan, who, more than most men, specially needs the influence of such associations.

"What a contrast there is between Logan and English," suggests the Norristown *Herald*. Between Logan and Bill English, yes; between Logan and the Queen's English, yes, again.

The Springfield *Republican* is disgusted with the everlasting jingle of Logan and Slogan in the Republican organs. It suggests a few fresh rhymes for the benefit of the campaign howlers:

Heel and toe project your brogan,
Here we march for Blaine and Logan.
New Japan has dropped her shogun,
But we'll stick to Johnny Logan.
South Carlina boasts her Bogan
Cash, but we our Johnny Logan.
Bubby, get your little blow-gun,
Fire a wad for Blaine and Logan.

The Grand-Nephew of President Polk in an Asylum for Insane.

The New York *World* of last Thursday contains the following dispatch from New Haven, Connecticut:

James Knox Polk namesake and grand-nephew of President Polk, is now an inmate of the Asylum for the Insane at Hartford. He has led an erratic career for ten years. When he first came to this State he settled in the little village of Saugatuck, in an old-fashioned, long roofed house, with slanting eaves. After he had lived there a short time the old house revived. Sportsmen began to flock there. The stables were kept up and filled. Several blooded horses stamped in the stalls. The new occupant was a stout, thick-set, good-looking young man, about five feet eight inches high. No relatives were with him, and at first he inhabited the old farmhouse alone. The neighbors asked and investigated and questioned till it was found that the unknown young man was a nephew of President Polk. Then the social circles of the twin villages of Westport and Saugatuck opened their doors and asked him in, but the young man seemed disinclined and kept close to his house. He bought much property and it was estimated roughly that his total worldly possessions were over $100,000. All the old house was stored full of guns, dogs and sporting implements. At monthly intervals, and sometimes oftener, a squad of sporting men would come from New York and fill the old building up to the eaves. Young James Knox Polk—"Knoxsey." as his friends called him—would then be enlivened. He would become jovial, genial and full of fun.

After brief visits the guests would depart. All would be silent. The servants would return to their stupor, and James K. Polk would seclude himself. Frequently he went to New York. His house was only a mile and a half to the New York and New Haven Railroad station, and every time his friends disappeared he would hide a few days and then the villagers would see him driving behind one of his fast horses on the way to the depot. He would depart and a week after reappear in the same quiet manner. He did not seek friendships, but had no enemies.

Every country fair within fifty miles was sure to be attended by James K. Polk and several of his fastest horses. He always bet, but did not always win. People stared at the wholesale way in which he lost sometimes, though he himself seemed wholy unmindful of it. Every shooting contest Polk attended. He was a good shot at glass balls.

Four years ago Polk and several of his friends went off on one of their hunts. By an accidental discharge of a gun Frank Ferris, of Weston, was shot through the throat. With his usual kindness Polk took him into his house and tenderly cared for him until he recovered. He was no longer himself. Frequently he acted as one dazed. Lack of business management became apparent. His property was poorly cared for. What farming land he owned was used as pasture for his horses or left uncultivated to shoot over. His New York friends continued to come in troops, and, though he seemed to have no personal interest in their sports, his style of entertainment made big inroads into his resources.

The time came a year or two ago when his friends had a master of his estate appointed, who was at first Mr. Morris Ketchum, and after his death Mr. Coose, of New York city; $1,400 is now allotted to him annually for his expenses. Last year his horses were attached for debt, but were not sold, as the matter was settled.

Of late his eccentricities have been more strongly marked. He went into business on Broad street, New York, and lost heavily. Last year he married the niece of his housekeeper. That was one of his first rash acts. This spring he shaved off his eyebrows. One day soon after he got on a tantrum and pounded a neighbor's boy over the head with a beer bottle. The effect of his mode of life became very apparent. None of his relatives in Tennessee would pay any more heed to his troubles. His wife, as a precautionary restraint, took the requisite measures. And the young man, who had a happy youth, a promising future and the expectation of a great career, the grand-nephew of President Polk, is now in an asylum for the insane, a mental wreck at the age of thirty-six.

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. S. Maultsby and Wm. Jackson, Agent, under the firm and style of W. S. Maultsby & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Jackson, Agent, will pay all debts of the firm and is only authorized to receipt for the same.

W. S. MAULTSBY.
WM. JACKSON, Ag't.
June 18, 1884. 72-2t

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

TRUSTING that we are to be blessed with an abundant crop this season, and that our most sanguine expecations will be realized in the large grain crop now upon us, we offer the best 5 and 6 Fingered Grain Cradles.

For further information call at

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Known as A. S. HUSKE & CO.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scale or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884—170th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$255,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense), to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
June 19, 1884. 72-6t

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. S. KINGSBURY,
Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.
June 17, 1884. 72-6t

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—

McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

RIM KNOB LOCKS, by retail or wholesale, at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and SUGARS
Laguyra, Java and Rio Coffees,
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Pleasant Lodge Academy and Business Institute.

FALL SESSION OPENS AUG. 5th, 1884. This is a first-class School for boys and girls.

BUSINESS COLLEGE COURSE only $15.00. Good community. Expenses for five months $30 to $50. Vocal Music and Penmanship *free*. For catalogue address

T. M. ROBERTSON, Principal.
Liberty, Randolph County, N. C.
June 5, 1884. 70 4t

N. C. Roe Herring.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Country Merchants

WILL do well to ship their COUNTRY PRODUCE to us. We guarantee as high a price for it as can be obtained. We will fill your orders promptly and at as low figures as any firm in the city. Give us a trial.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1884. 69tf

CHISELS, SCREWS, HAND SAWS &c.
H. H. H.

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders by a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our price for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard seven dollars per thousand for hard brick. For smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope by merit a continuance of the same. Orders with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mos

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 19, 1884

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES M. LAMB—Cheap Plants.
EMMITT & SON—Cumberland Foundry.
WM. S. KINGSBURY—Executor's Notice.
M. E. DYE—Millinery and Fancy Goods.
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
W. S. MAULTSBY, WM. JACKSON—Dissolution of Copartnership.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Judge Jas. C. MacRae is in town. Mr. Jno. Y. MacRae of Philadelphia, is also spending a few days at his old home.

AT THE DEPOT.—Marshal Hales preserves the best of order at the depot on arrival and departure of trains. Quite an improvement on the former crowding and confusion there.

A SUGGESTION.—If our City Council could give us a few lamps at various points, especially at Eccles' and Goodwins' bridge, they would increase the public praise already bestowed upon them for their labors for the comfort and welfare of the town.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE WARDS NORTH OF CROSS CREEK.—The question of getting a supply of water either from Robinson's Spring or some other point, provided it is found impossible for the Water Works Company to carry their water across the creek, is being discussed.

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS.—The energetic and pugnacious English Sparrow is here, and apparently "to stay." Already bugs and other insects are waxing scarce, thanks to his voracity.

WATERMELONS.—The watermelon crop of Cumberland bids fair to assume large proportions this season, many persons in this section having greatly increased the area devoted to melon culture in former years.

BAD DRAINAGE.—The open drain on the corner of Franklin and Winslow streets is filled with stagnant water and needs immediate attention. The cause seems to be that the sewer into which it should empty is higher than it.

WORTH KNOWING.—A very intelligent and reliable gentleman said the other day to a friend who complained about being annoyed by flies: "Get a bunch of Mint, as much as you can hold in your hand, place it in a vase, put it in your dining room, and all the flies will immediately leave—that insect can't bear the odor."

FIELD, FARM AND FORUM.—Our lawyer friends here are not satisfied with the pursuit of legal learning and practice alone, but give a portion of their attention to farm and field. One raises cotton, another wheat, a third tobacco, while a fourth has a pen of fine hogs on his meadow farm.

FRUIT AT THE MARKET.—Last Saturday was evidently a "fruit day." We counted several varieties of early peaches and apples, besides cherries, strawberries and blackberries for sale at the Market House, and with the exception of strawberries, all were offered at low prices, and in large quantities.

FISHING IN ROBESON.—We are informed that several of our fellow townsmen visited the renowned "Biggs pond" at Antioch recently, and that they caught upwards of 60 lbs of fine fish in a few hours. This and several other ponds within a radius of two miles from the Red Springs, are said to contain more fine fish than any other ponds of their size in the State.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Now is the time to establish a Building and Loan Association. Let a movement to this end be made at once. The failure (if such it may be called) of the one we had, was due more to the depreciation of property than to the defects of the constitution and by-laws of the association. Now, with past experience, all objectionable features may be avoided, and great benefit be derived. Who will put the ball in motion?

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.—We heard one of our down town and one of our Haymount friends boasting of having had ripe Tomatoes and green Corn, to say nothing of other vegetables from their gardens this week.

Fayetteville is famous for its fine vegetables and fruit. Of the former, some notable specimens have been grown by Mrs. W. E. Kyle; and of the latter, by Mr. George H. Haigh, Mr. McRae, at Tokay, and Mr. W. D. Smith.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—Noticing how many persons eat fine fruit and rarely or never save the kernel or seed, we were reminded of the Spanish custom, and thought how applicable it would be here. A Spaniard after plucking and eating fruit from the fine trees which beautify and shade the public roads of Spain, makes a hole in the ground along the hedge row with his heel, drops the seed therein, and goes on his way contented; consequently their roads are hedged with fruit free to all.

BETTER EXPRESS FACILITIES.—We are glad to learn from Mr. Lake that the Southern Express Co. is now running to Greensboro, and hereafter all Northern matter will be forwarded by that route. Money remittances by express are at very low rates, and they have just made a tariff on fruit from here to Greensboro, which is 40 cents per 100 pounds, pre-payment being required in every instance. He also expects to be able to announce in a few days lower rates on merchandise. This action of the leading express companies in reducing rates is timely, and we trust will meet with the encouragement it deserves. Mr. D. A. Cable of Greensboro, has been appointed Messenger on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. He and Mr. Newby of Sanford will each make three trips every week.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES of the State Colored Normal School take place at 4 P. M. to-day.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT GREENSBORO.—To-day the Greensboro people will celebrate in grand style the completion of the Railroad from Fayetteville to that point. Cards of invitation have been issued as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GREENSBORO.

At a meeting of the citizens of Greensboro, on the evening of the 10th of May, 1884, it was resolved that a public celebration of the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to this point be made, and such entertainment be given as should be deemed suitable and appropriate. Pursuant thereto, on behalf of the citizens of Greensboro, you are most cordially invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion on Thursday, June 19, 1884.

Committee of Invitation.

R. R. King, Mayor, Chm'n; J. A. Gray, G. H. Gregory, Thos. B. Keogh, Jas. T. Morehead, J. A. Barringer, D. Schenck, Jesse H. Lindsay, J. A. Gilmer, Jas. W. Forbis, E. R. Fishblate, W. A. Horney, W. B. Bogart, H. H. Tate, E. H. Smith.

In the morning addresses will be delivered by Governor Jarvis, Senators Ransom, Vance and Lamar, Judge Seymour, Dr. Grissom and other prominent men. In the afternoon the visitors will be escorted over the city by the reception committee. And, at night, a display of fire-works, a banquet and a ball will close the festivities.

A large number of invited guests, including the Lafayette company, leave Fayetteville on a special train this morning for Greensboro.

Three trains will run through to Greensboro: 3.45, 6 and 10.30, A. M.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The ladies of St. John's have purchased a beautiful Altar cloth for their church.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie has painted and generally improved his residence.

Mr. Willard Tillinghast has been laying down galvanized pipe from the main water log on Hay street to the Otterbourg building, thus affording a full and convenient supply of water.

Gen. Brady has greatly improved his tenement houses near the cemetery, by the application of a coat of whitewash.

We are informed that Mr. Jas. McNatt intends materially altering and improving, the stores on Gillespie street, owned by him, now occupied by Mr. E. F. Moore and Mr. John L. Allen. The roofs will be raised so as to give additional pitch, and paint will be freely used.

The Fayetteville Hotel Company recognizing the change for the better in increased travel and business, coming to this town, and wishing to keep abreast with the times, are now having this valuable property improved by needed repairs, painting, &c., and as we learn it is also intended to apply a handsome coating of paint to the exterior, it will soon be one of the best looking, as it is one of the best kept, hotels in the State.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM ABROAD.—Col. F. C. Morehead, of Mississippi, in an article in the *Planters' Journal* describing his recent visit to North Carolina, thus refers to the excellent Superintendent of our Graded School and other prominent educators:

Among the men who have attained wide distinction in educational circles—and in the matter of education North Carolina is making the same progress as in all other directions—Professors J. T. Tomlinson, E. W. Kennedy, Alex. Graham and T. C. Moses are the peers of any in the land, while President Battle and his Professors of the University are favorably known to all who appreciate scholarship.

So much for the impression of Mr. Graham's work produced upon strangers. A modest statement of what he has been doing at home appears in his admirable report elsewhere printed.

HOW TO PRESERVE FRUIT.—We were struck with the beautiful appearance of different kinds of canned fruit sold by Mr. Rowland at his auction sale some days ago. Upon inquiry we learned his process for canning or rather "jarring" them. The fruit is put into glass jars without cooking, cold water is then poured into the jars up to the top of the fruit, the metal cone of the jars is then firmly fastened on, and the jars are placed in an ordinary tin boiler, which must have pieces of wood in the bottom to prevent the jars touching the metal; the boiler must then be filled with cold water up to the neck of the jars, and the water allowed to come to a boil; the jars can then be taken out and the process is ended. Fruit so put up will retain its firmness, flavor and color, and keep for years.

FROM SHOE HEEL.—Mr. F. A. Smith and Mr. J. W. Currie, of Shoe Heel, were in town on Monday. We learn from Mr. Currie that the Railroad work both this side and south of Shoe Heel is being rapidly pushed, also that the crop prospects in that and the surrounding section of country are very good.

Monday night some thirty more hands passed down the road to Shoe Heel to join Mr. Allcott's forces at work on the line between Shoe Heel and Bennettsville.

THE RED SPRINGS.—Quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen went down to the Red Springs on last Saturday night's train, spending Sunday at the Springs and returning Monday morning. This plan, we learn, will be adopted by many others during the heated term, and it can be pursued without neglect of Sabbath observances, Divine services being regularly held in several churches near the Springs; and it has been customary to have afternoon services at the Springs during the regular season.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.—The attendance upon the meeting of this order of colored people last week was very large, and their street parade reflected great credit upon them. It was a representative meeting of the different Lodges in the State, constituting a Grand Lodge. Upon inquiry we find that the object of this order is to relieve and care for the sick and poor of their people, and it is under the general supervision and control of the Bishops and Ministers of their churches.

McDUFFIE'S MAP.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. McDuffie, whose praiseworthy undertaking is matter of public concern.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.

Superintendent Graham's Report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Trustees Fayetteville Graded and Normal School:

The undersigned, as Superintendent, submits the following as his Report for 1883–'84:

Total number Teachers,	10
Total number pupils enrolled,	502
Total number Males "	272
Total number Females "	230
Average attendance of enrollment,	424
Average per cent. of enrollment,	84 4-10
Average per cent. of attendance,	87 7-10
Making daily average,	372

Divided as follows:

(1) Graham A. Mr. .94 per cent	16	pupils
(2) Monroe, J P. Mr. .94 per cent	38	"
(3) Huske, G. B. Mr. .88 per cent	34	"
(4) Lanneau, F. H. Mrs. .91 per cent	41	"
(5) Mallett, A. Miss .86 per cent	40	"
(6) Woodward, D. B. Miss .90 per cent	62	"
(7) Bryan, S. P. Mrs. .88 per cent	55	"
(8) Matthews, P. H. Miss .85 per cent	35	"
(9) Troy, E. M. Miss .83 per cent	30	"
(10) Tillinghast, S. A. Miss .83 per ct	21	"

The following is an alphabetical roll of the "Graduating Class" for 1884:

Sallie Davis 1; Sallie Farrar, 2; Carrie Graham, 3; Mary Haigh, 4; Alice Haigh, 5; Clem W Huske, 6; J. Kirkland Hill, 7; Ed D Kyle, 8; Jos A McArthur, 9; Ed R McKethan, 10; Julia A Monroe, 11; Jennings Pemberton, 12; Wm S Sheetz, 13; Ella K Troy, 14; Mary L Taylor, 15; Janet Whitehead, 16.

Roll of Honor of the Senior or Graduating Class and other undergraduate grades: Number 1 denoting first distinction, number 2, second, etc.:

Sallie Farrar, 1; Wm S Sheetz, 2; Julia A Monroe, 3; Mary L Taylor, 4; Mary Haigh, 5; Ed R McKethan, 6; Jos A McArthur and J K Hill, (each), 7; Jennings Pemberton, 8; Ed D Kyle, 9.

Miss Alice Haigh was absent during the major portion of the school year. Mr. Clem W. Huske received a first grade certificate as teacher at the end of the first session, and has conducted successfully during the second session the McPherson Church and Beaver Creek public schools. Mr. Kyle and Mr. Pemberton were absent about one half of the first quarter. Mr. Kyle made the greatest improvement in all his studies. Miss Mary Haigh is entitled to the highest distinction on Mathmatics—Mr. McKethan, Mr. Sheetz, Miss Taylor and Mr. McArthur ranking high in this department. Mr. Kyle, Miss Monroe, Mr. Sheetz and Miss Taylor excelled on History. Miss Farrar has led her class during five sessions. Miss Monroe during one session. Miss Taylor led her class during the last quarter. Mr. Sheetz, Miss Taylor and Miss Haigh were never absent during the year.

GRADE NO. 2 (MONROE.)

Miss Annie Haigh, 1; Mr James Moore, 2; Mr Charles Rankin, 3; Mr Clarence D Sedberry, 4; Miss Kate O'Hanlon, 5.

Miss Annie Haigh and Miss Kate O'Hanlon never absent.

GRADE 3 (HUSKE.)

Ed. O'Hanlon, 1; Jacob Schlossburg, 2; R E Lee Graham, 3; Hattie Sutton, 4; Kenneth B Blue, 5; Lizzie Sedberry, 6; Wm Pemberton, 7.

GRADE 4 (LANNEAU.)

Carrie Hockaday, 1; Fannie Graham, 2; Gus Rose, 3; Burwell Jones, 4; Augusta Currie, 5; James S Fort, 6; Jane Mallet and James Kyle, each 7.

GRADE 5 (MALLETT.)

Mattie Sedberry, 1; Loula Graham, 2; Berta Cole, 3; Annie Monroe, 4; Douglass Haigh, 5; Alice Warwick, 6.

GRADE 6 (WOODWARD.)

Callie McKethan, 1; Nellie Haigh, 2; Beck Haigh, 3; Louine Huske, 4; E Brown, 5.

Messrs. Geo Cohen, D C Everett and H Humphrey were promoted from this grade to grade 5.

GRADE 7 (BRYAN.)

Willie Fort, 1; Annie Gaster, 2; Mary Davis, 3; Archie Sikes, 4; Georgie Worth, 5; Augusta McKethan, 6; Sallie Atkinson and Styles Sedberry, 7.

GRADE 8 (MATTHEWS.)

Kate Davis, 1; Ella Powers, 2; Mary Lamb, 3; Charlie Sikes, 4; Wm Williams, 5; Lizzie Small never absent.

GRADE 9 (TROY.)

Mattie Brown, 1; James Warwick, 2; Virginia Cole, 3; Robert H Troy, 4; Nelly Graham, 5.

GRADE 10 (TILLINGHAST.)

Sallie Moore, 1; Louis Broadfoot, 2; Willy Phillips, 3; Maggie Small, 4; Cattie Huske, 5; Clara Driver, 6; James Fry, 7; Herbert Melvin, 8; Emma Evans, 9; Willie Bubman, 10; Jno Newell, 11; Chas Glover, 12; Robt Jessup, 13.

2D DIVISION.

Ida Bramble, 1; Carrie Nimmocks, 2; H Sedberry, 3.

This closes the report of the sixth year of your school, the oldest now in North Carolina under the same management. We have added to our school during 1884 a "free circulating Library" of two hundred volumes. We are indebted to Miss Hardin and Mr. Jno. P. Monroe for a large accession to our school furniture and teaching apparatus. We are also under obligations to these and Col. Green for a large number of new books, for our library. Trustees, teachers and children all are under lasting obligations to Mr. Walter Watson for his substantial devotion to our new school building. We respectfully suggest that the Trustees present with Diplomas all the pupils who have completed our course of study or its equivalent. In making this last request in behalf of the graduates of this school, we cannot refrain from saying that every one of them is a credit to the school and the community.

Mr. President, pausing a moment, after six years of school work, we no longer make promises or predictions, but proudly point you to the results of the work done in your school. We have taxed your patience as we marked the foremost of each succeeding round. Finally, we have read to you the mark of the little boy standing at the foot of our educational ladder, climbing Universityward. Now Mr. President, standing at the foot of that ladder and looking upward we point you to a "complete system of Public Schools." We say complete because our ladder no longer rests at the doors of our State University. To-day we read of the young men, former pupils of our school, who have scaled several rounds of the University ladder, and have *placed* the banners of a school system in the front rank of the foremost. In the next *University Senior class* we will have Mr. Jackson; Messrs. Haigh and Monroe will represent us as Juniors, Mr. Huske as a Sopomore. Our own splendid senior class of sixteen will supply the freshmen that will make the educational system as far as we are concerned complete.

In conclusion allow us to thank you for the kind words you were pleased to say in regard to our school, its teachers and Superintendent, in your very excellent report for 1884. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Sup't.

A MEETING of the trustees of the Graded School was held yesterday afternoon. No business of special importance was transacted. The meeting was adjourned to Monday next.

OLD FRIENDS.—Looking through a pile of old papers, the other day, we found a copy of the West Point (Mississippi) *Leader*, of February 28th, which contains a long account of the marriage of Mr. Williams Fitts, Jr., to Miss Helen McEachin, and the brilliant wedding ceremony and entertainment which celebrated the event. The bridegroom is described as manly and handsome, and the lady as unusually beautiful and intellectual; but many readers of the OBSERVER will realize a personal interest in them when informed that the bride is the grand-daughter of the venerable Peter McEachin, formerly of Robeson county, and since the war a resident of West Point—though as firm a friend to Fayetteville and the OBSERVER now as then.

The event recalls a pleasant letter received by the writer some months ago from Mr. McEachin's daughter, Mrs. Ware, which will interest the friends of the two old friends alluded to therein, as follows:

* * * * * * *

My father, Peter McEachin, is in his 78th year, but you would not think him so old by 20 years, he is so buoyant, and cheerful, and sprightly of step; and his bright black eyes have lost not a whit of their brightness, and oh! how they sparkle with *Democratic fire*. (How shocked your father would have been in "auld lang syne" to hear father's name connected with *Democracy*, they were both such staunch "old line whigs.") He is an *intense* reader; his sons supply him with twenty or more papers, but he more heartily enjoys the *Robesonian* published in, and giving the general news of, our old native county, Robeson, and the OBSERVER, the latter his oracle, and the embodiment of everything good and true in newspaperdom for nearly or quite 30 years. Our home was at Floral College before the day of railroads and daily mails, in lieu of which we received our mail matter twice a week, on Monday and Thursday nights. Well do I remember how father would sit on the long piazza eagerly listening for the first blast of the mail carrier's *old tin trumpet*, and how boyishly he'd spring up, gather his hat and bie for the postoffice and his OBSERVER. My mother charged him with reading every line in it before he'd put it by, not even an old advertisement escaping. His friendship for your father was tender and true. They exchanged letters and professions of love; but a short time before Mr. Hale's death I had a pleasant letter from him which I shall cherish as a memento of my father's old friend.

B. B. B. CLUB.—It is seldom that a Fayetteville audience is treated to a better amateur performance than was given by the Belmont Burlesque Boys at Williams Hall last evening. At nine o'clock the house was full, there being at least three hundred people present when the fun commenced. The opening scene consisted of songs and gags, and as each local hit was made they were greeted with round after round of applause. The personalities were certainly pointed and good naturedly received. Much just appreciation was shown the song and dance man by showers of bouquets. The closing scene was in every respect a burlesque on the Independent Company. The music by the orchestra was unusually fine, and added much to the pleasure of the evening. It seems that we cannot have theatre troupes to visit us often, and as this kind of amusement is always well patronized here, we hope our young people will enliven us oftener. Last evening's performance was in aid of the Union Home and Hospital, and we are glad to hear that a snug little sum was realized. Again we say, hurrah for the B. B. B's.

WEAR THE GREY!

To the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

SOLDIERS:

There was a time, remembered well,
When soldiering was no holyday;
And bloody fields the prowess tell,
Of "Southern Boys" who were the Gray.
They don'd it with becoming pride,
To cope with those who wore the Blue.
Who having put the Law aside,
Had sworn the Southrons to subdue.
No truer valor has been shown,
Than did those Southern boys display,
Whilst noble women, every one,
Gave courage to the boys in Gray.
Go forth, they said, our loved and brave,
"Stay not for us, make no delay,
"Far better fill an honored grave,
"Than do dishonor to the Gray.
"'Tis true for you, our hearts will yearn,
"Through many a lonely night and day,
"As anxiously we list to learn
"Good tidings from our boys in Gray."
We'll stay at home, and watch and wait,
And in our inmost souls will pray
To Him whose mercy's ever great,
That He'll protect our boys in Gray.
For four long years they struggled hard,
'Gainst numbers vastly more than they;
To shot and shell their bosoms bared,
Their only shield their garb of Gray.
In tatters oft, and shoeless too,
They marched all night to fight next day,
And when they'd meet the boys in Blue,
Would yell "To Dixie's boys give way."
Ever to their insignia true,
They would not, as would some to-day,
For all the tinsel and the Blue,
Exchange their thread-bare garb of Gray.
Deeper than love for gaudy hue,
Within their hearts, a great cause lay,
And to their honor it was due,
To shield that cause and wear the Gray.
But oh! there dawned a hopeless day,
When Lee, with solemn look and word,
Turned to the boys he loved in Gray,
And said, "I'm forced to sheath my sword
"'Gainst increased numbers so complete,
"We cannot hope to win the day,
"'Tis best that we confess defeat.
"And make surrender whilst we may.
"You may not wear the victor's wreath,
"For which you strove so well each day,
"But to your offspring you'll bequeath
"The fame of having worn the Gray.
"Untarnished honor Heroes wear,
"Such honors rest on you to-day:
"They show in many a wound and scar,
"And in your tattered garb of Gray.
"And now, my boys, stack arms, take rest,
"The four years' strife must end to-day,
"I cannot speak, I'm too oppress,
"Farewell, God bless the Boys in Gray."
The cause was lost, but not the pride,
In hearts that beat beneath the Gray,
Nor memory of the braves who died,
In its defence from home away,
Compelled to honor, as we must,
Our country's emblem, be it Blue,
We need not from us rudely thrust
The Gray, to which we once were true.
As Independents once you were,
Be Independents still to-day,
And on parade, cease not to wear
That honored garb, the simple Gray.
Let others do as e'en they may,
And don from policy the Blue,
You Independents, wear the Gray,
And to your country still be true.
Proud of your valor in the past,
Proud of your prowess now to-day,
Hold on to your insignia fast,
Perpetuate and wear the Gray.

Respectfully, A FRIEND.

DIED.

QUERY—Departed this life, in peace and joy, ta Shawneetown, Mo., after a few hours illness, June 1st, 1884, Mrs. MARGARET K. QUERY, a beloved sister of Rev. J. P. McPherson, in her 77th year. She was a good woman and true blue Presbyterian. J. P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORMS DO EXIST IN THE HUMAN BODY to a great extent, and are often the cause of disease and death. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the system.

They knew no North, nor South, nor East, nor West.

On Tuesday (always Tuesday), May 13th, 1884, as is usual the veteran Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., met at the 168th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. At noon they began the labor of distributing wealth promiscuously, and ladled it out right and left, North, South, East and West. Ticket No. 20,842 drew the First Capital Prize of $75,000; it was sold in fifths at $1 each—one went to B. J. Dorsey, 33 Jackson st., Memphis, Tenn.; another to Isaac Haines, an engineer on the M. & C. R. R., collected through Messrs. W. R. Rison & Co., Huntsville, Ala. The Second Capital of $25,000 drawn by 25,755 sold in fifths—one to H. C. Drinkle, Lancaster, Ohio; another to Alexander King, Waverly, Ky. The Third Capital, $10,000, drawn by 64,612, sold in fifths—one to T. S. Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co., Ky. The other Capital Prizes scattered everywhere. And these famous warriors will do it all over again on Tuesday, July 15th, and any one can learn all about it by inquiring of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	9½@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	13@14	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@00	WOOL—	17@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	2.00@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-eom12m

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Althernanthireas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 19, 1884 67-1y

THE Best and the Cheapest.

OUR 50 CENT CORSET

has more bones and is more elaborately embroidered than any Corset in the State at 50 cents.

Our

Celebrated Pivot Corset

is all the rage and sells rapidly at $1.00.

JUST RECEIVED:

One case cheap LAWNS, fast colors, at 5 cents per yard.

One case 4-4 Bleaching fine finish, 7½ cents per yard.

And another instalment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SLIPPERS AND TIES,

embracing all the latest styles, from 50 cents up.

In Gent's Slippers I can supply any demand, from a 50 cents slipper to a $5.00 French Kid Prince Albert.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, make their purchases, and save money at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

Let Us Hear From You!

ALL persons owning Water Power in Cumberland County will oblige very much by writing to the undersigned, giving full description, name of stream, distance owned of said stream, location as to distance above or below Public Road crossing said stream, and distance above the mouth of the stream, name of owner of land adjoining above and below.

Every one feeling an interest in showing the resources and advantages of our County to the outside world, will please send us their names at once, as subscribers for a Map of Cumberland, at $2.00. We want your names at once, so we may know how many copies we can afford to have printed. Each subscription will have its full weight in advancing and perfecting the work. If you have an interest in advancing our County, let us hear from you. We want to have the Map out by the 1st of September, and if it is not satisfactory, we will not expect you to take it.

Address D. G. McDUFFIE & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 12, 1884. 71-2t

GO TO DYE'S

TO FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE.

AT POPULAR PRICES, TO SUIT ALL.

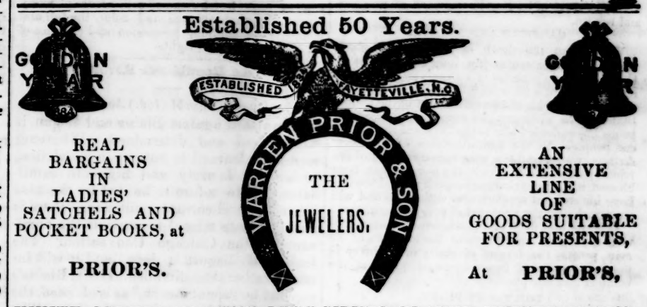
Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemisee, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

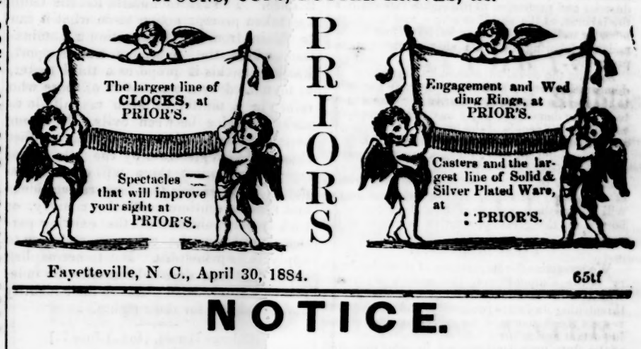
Established 50 Years.



REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.


The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S.
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 15, 1884. 67tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 69-tf

MIXED PAINTS.

ALL COLORS, OF VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at LOW PRICES, by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

GAMBRIL'S PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, kept constantly by us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green Street.

May 7, 1884. 66tf

B. I. HOWZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANFORD, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Moore and Chatham Counties, and to collections and other pertinent business.

May 15, 1884. 67-6t

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

The Republican Platform.

The republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demand of the people for the freedom and the equity of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor and honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur, we recognize a wise conservative and patriotic policy under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people; the largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenue for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our deversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward and the laboring man his share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economical system of the democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborers or the great productive interests of the country.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

A STANDARD OF GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of the international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

REGULATING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railway alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

A NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

IMPORTATION OF CONTRACT LABOR.

The republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of the application.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—a policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

THE NAVY.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call on Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

OFFICERS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the *bona fide* citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

POLYGAMY SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

A NATION WITH A BIG, BIG N.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union be kept inviolate.

ANOTHER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and a correct return. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The Republican Revolt.

[Boston Herald (Ind.) June 9.]

The revolt against Blaine and Logan is wide-spread and determined. Wherever men have learned to vote upon conviction, to demand honesty and fitness in candidates, and to refuse to be led by the nose by selfish and corrupt politicians, there is an immediate refusal to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. The feeling of disgust is deep, and it will increase rather than diminish. If Mr. Blaine's support be "spontaneous," as is claimed, the bolt against him was instantaneous. The only question before the disenters is how to make their protest the most effective, and to give it the greatest permanent influence. The Massachusetts Reform Club has taken prompt action to do what it can to obtain from the Convention a nomination which the reformers can support. Failing in this it proposes a third ticket, to be named by a convention of those who refuse in a matter of such magnitude to make a choice between evils. It is our hope and belief that out of the conflict thus made irrepressible by the folly of the republican leaders there will come a new party, representing the progressive ideas and reform sentiments of the country, or such a reorganization of the existing parties as will give the reformers a chance to apply their principles. But to accomplish either of these desirable results the independent voters must preserve their identity and stand fast for their rights.

[Chicago Herald, (Ind.,) June 7.]

Men of earnest thought and firm conviction, long connected with the republican party, have given ear to the charges of many kinds against this leader, and aver that, as they are honest and public spirited, their voice shall be raised against this nominee. Distrust, planning defeat and proposing an independent republican ticket, goes out of the Convention, and not all the republican press will eat its bitter and persistent words of condemnation. It is impossible to prevent the wider circulation of charges of personal corruption already vehemently urged by republican journals against their nominee; but it is timely and decent that an independent journal like the *Herald* shall protest that they be examined in a judicial spirit and that denunciation shall not follow unless it result from conviction based upon impartial inquiry.

[New London Telegram, June 9.]

The extent and deep-seated character of the revolt within the republican party against the Chicago nomination is becoming more prominent every day. Now that the din and enthusiasm of the Convention have passed, it is possible to obtain a more accurate estimate of the terrible mistake which was made by the Blaine-crazy delegates. The result is not confined to the irreconcilables of the party—to the men who are always objecting and who demand impossibilities. It is broader and deeper than that. Men who accepted Garfield, who would have accepted Arthur, refuse to accept Blaine. From the large cities, the centres of infinence, come extended lists of men, well known as lifelong republicans, who decline to accept the conclusions of the Chicago Convention. When so vigorous and effective an organization as the Brooklyn Young Republicans' Club refuses to accept the candidates of the republican party for President and Vice President it indicates that a tremendous mistake has been made. The most significant and portentous thing about this revolt is the position of many of the leading newspapers of the country. These newspapers are not swayed by personal pique or disappointment. The republican party can give them nothing and they are not dependent upon it in anywise. They refuse to support Blaine and Logan on the grounds of their personal nuftness for the positions.

[Boston Transcript (rep.) June 9.]

The republicans of the country had a right to expect that their delegates at Chicago would place in nomination a man for whose career no explanation nor apology need be made, pledged by his record and present utterances to administrative reform, and whose broad and conservative judgment would be a guarantee of domestic prosperity and a security against the dangers of all ambitious and visionary policies. It is yet to be seen to what extent the republicans throughout the country will ratify the selection of the Convention. The effervescence attending the nomination, when first made, is visibly waning, although Mr. Blaine's campaign, to be a successful one, must have the same whoop and hurrah throughout that captured the Chicago Convention. We do not propose to reiterate the charge against James G. Blaine of using public position for private gain. Public opinion is fixed, we believe, as to the truth of that matter. But if this allegation could be fully met then there would still remain Mr. Blaine's floundering course as Secretary of State, his dangerous diplomacy while in that office and the feeling this has produced in the community that his election would give the country a sensational rather than a safe President.

[Springfield Republican (rep.,) June 9.]

The independent vote is the great break from the republican column. What will become of that vote depends wholly upon the democrats. If they put up a candidate who is incorruptible and able to govern intelligently, and who has proven his capacity by a successful career in national or State affairs, the independents will vote for him. The action of the Massachusetts Reform Club in favor of such action Saturday was prompt and decisive. Leading party journals, like the New York *Times*, the Boston *Advertiser* and *Harper's Weekly* decline to support the republican ticket, though they will perhaps not actively support the democratic nomination. There are five States where the independents have votes in this crisis—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. If the republicans carry New York, they succeed; if they lose New York, they must carry all the other States named. The New York independents were much more friendly to Blaine than to Arthur—a fact which made it impossible to turn the Edmunds vote solid to Arthur—but there still remains a vital and necessary vote in New York which it is very doubtful if Blaine can carry. From this review it is clear that there are doubtful elements in the campaign all over the country. The republican party for the first time since it was in power has invited defeat.

[Worcester Spy (rep ,) June 7.]

Unfortunately the vote of an enthusiast goes no further and counts for no more than that of a quiet man without violent preferences; and, therefore, universal esteem, equally distributed over the whole country, is preferable to blazing enthusiasm in a majority of the party, with a sprinkling of settled distrust and stubborn hostility. What the independent republicans can do in New York was proved in the election of 1882. What they will do this year will be seen in November. We should have no pleasure in predicting disaster to the republican party, but it is impossible now to expect with confidence Mr. Blaine's election.

[Philadelphia Telegraph (rep.) June 7.]

The republican party might, had it chosen another candidate than Mr. Blaine, have entered upon the campaign strongly intrenched upon every side and able to sally forth and wage an energetic and aggressive warfare against its opponents. But that it cannot do now. The National Convention, with full knowledge of what it was about to do, deliberately elected to enter upon a wholly defensive campaign. It may be an energetic and a brilliant one in manner, and we hope it will be successful in its result, but it will have a difficult instead of an easy one to fight, and it will have to contest every inch of the way from now until the last hour of the election. It may lose some of those who under a different candidate would have fought with and for it; but we hold that the greater its need, no matter now how or why that need arose, it is the clear duty of every republican to aid by all honorable means the triumph of republican principles.

[Omaha Bee (rep.), June 7.]

But while yielding to no man or journal in our sincere admiration for the noble and manly qualities of James G. Blaine, whom we have supported as our choice for President in 1876 nnd 1880, we realize that the republican party has reached a crisis in its history, in which the nomination of James G. Blaine becomes an extra hazardous experiment. It is not a question whether the reliable republican States of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska will roll up from 25,000 to 60,000 for Blaine and Logan, but whether the doubtful States of New York, Indiana and New Jersey can be carried in the face of the known and pronounced opposition to Mr. Blaine and among the independent voters of those States. It was because we have believed Chester A. Arthur, with his clean-handed administration, discreet, conciliatory policy, was by all odds the safest man for the republican party at this critical junctnre that we have urged his claims above those of all other competitors for the Presidency.

PASTEUR'S SCHOOL DAYS.—Louis Pasteur passed his childhood in a small tannery which his father had bought in the city of Arbois, in the department of the Jura, to which he removed from the ancient city of Dole, in the same department, where he was born. When Louis became of suitable age, he was sent to the communal school, and was so proud of the fact that, though he was the smallest of the pupils, he went on the first day with his arms full of dictionaries away beyond his years. He does not appear, as yet, to have been a particularly diligent student. He was as likely to be found drawing a portrait or a sketch—and the walls of several Arboisian houses bear testimonies of his skill in this art—as studying his lesson, and to go a-hunting or a-fishing as to take the direct way to the school. Yet the principal of the college was ready to predict that it was no small school like this one, but some great royal institution, that was destined to enjoy his services as a professor. As there was no professor of Philosophy in the college at Arbois, young Pasteur went to Besancon to continue his studies. Here, in the chemistry-class, he so vexed Professor Darlay with his frequent and searching questions, that the old gentleman was disconcerted, and declared it was his business to question the pupil, not Pasteur's to question him. Pasteur then had recourse to a pharmacist in the town who had gained some distinction in science, and took private lessons in chemistry from him. He fared better at the Ecole Normale, where he had Balard for a teacher, and also enjoyed the instructions of Dumas, with whom he formed a life-long friendship at the Sorbonne.—*From "The Life-Work of Pasteur," in Popular Science Monthly.*

THE WAVE DISASTER.—The body of Empie Hill, one of the victims of the *Wave* disaster, was found Wednesday night just below Turkey Point, and that of Ned Bebee had also been recovered, having been found about half a mile from Wanut Landing.

The steamer is now afloat and it is expected to get her entirely clear by this evening. Her wheel is now about a foot out of water. —*Wil. Star, 7th.*

VON BORCKE IN RICHMOND.—Count Heros Von Borcke, of Germany, who during the late war came to this country and fought in the Southern army serving on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart, arrived in Richmond last week to visit the battlefields and other scenes of the conflict. He was met by a number of prominent citizens and old comrades.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—The *News and Observer* says that among the new industries of Raleigh is the firing, glazing and gilding of china by E. L. Harris & Co. As all know, the decoration of china is taught at the Female Schools, and is one of the pretty arts of the day. Heretofore, the subsequent firing, gilding and glazing was all done at the North.

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.

The Prairies and the "Sudden" Towns thereon—Sheep, Shepherds and Shepherd Dogs—Early Marriages—Fine Beef and Mutton—and Rabbit Hunting.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

POMEROY, WASH. TER., June 2, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Granger, Wyoming Territory, is like all the new western towns one finds along the railroads in this country. One hears that a certain locality on the side of the railroad has been named, then town lots and streets are laid off and a town is commenced.

Granger is the junction of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line Railroads. It is the eastern terminus of the last named road. It is built or laid out, on a sage bush prairie, on the bank of a small river of pure crystal water.

In the east one is likely to understand the word prairie to mean a vast plain "as level as a floor." This is not the case. There is a plain, then suddenly the land is raised ten, twenty, fifty, or even a hundred feet and you are on another plain. Again the surface is raised or sunk as the case may be, and in every conceivable shape are these raised and sunken irregularities laid ont. These banks are called buttes (butes.) All over the prairies you find stones from the size of small berries to the size of a man's fist, and all the stones are rounded and more or less smooth, showing plainly the action of water upon them. This has evidently once been the bed of an ocean, and the fact is not less plainly marked on the buttes than on the stones.

Granger is a new town in the proper sense of the term, and has grown to its present size, four or five hundred inhabitants, almost in a day. Like all of these new towns it consists principally of saloons, hotels and billiard rooms. The town will depend on the railroad and the cattle and sheep trade, there being no agricultural possibilities near it. The soil is good, no doubt, but the want of rain fall, and the few places where irrigation is possible, puts agriculture out of the case. However, it is a fine stock country, and any where one can see vast herds of cattle and bands of sheep

I saw here ten acres of sheep; the hotel proprietor told me that there were about ten thousand in the band. I saw at another time a vast band of sheep grazing. They were being driven along by two men and two dogs. The usefulness of these dogs cannot be calculated. One dog will do more work than half a dozen men. The dog run along the edge of a band of sheep close up to the tardy sheep, bark, and force them forward. The shepherd simply walks along and directs the dog by the motion of his hand. These dogs are fine animals. The larger one, are the size of a large setter, with long hair, black, with a few spots of white on the under-side of the body, and are born with short tails. The smaller breed of sheepherd dogs have more white upon them, are sometimes brown, have long bushy tails, and are not regarded so valuable as the larger ones. They are very intelligent and affectionate, love to be petted; when treated kindly and gently by their owner, seem se sibly interested in the work they are required to perform.

It was Sunday morning at Granger, but as no churches had yet been built in the town, there was an absence of church bell ringing. There was nothing to indicate that it was Sabbath. The bar-rooms and stores were open, the carpenters continued at their work—Monday and Sunday are as the same day in these new towns.

The fare here is good, that is you get good bread, coffee, tea, milk, butter, and the best possible qualities of beef and mutton. After eating a fine beef steak and mutton chop I had curiosity enough to walk out on the prairie to see what the cattle and sheep fed upon, but I looked in vain, I could see nothing but sage brush. Mr. Filbrick, the proprietor, took the trouble to walk out with me and show me upon what the stock grazed, the white sage, a small nutricions species of wild sage, which hides itself about the stems of the sage brush.

The plan of grazing sheep is about as follows: Two men with dogs, a wagon and team, the wagon having in it supplies, bedding and a stove, drive their sheep along some stream and continue from place to place, a few miles each day, till they have fed their sheep over a territory from three to five hundred miles in extent.

At Granger I got a first insight into the peculiarities of the young women of the far west. My acquaintance was a fine looking specimen and rather handsome, of Spanish extraction, eighteen years old, had her second husband, was divorced from her first husband two months after her marriage, was communicative, and in fact really agreeable and pleasant company. Her present husband was by profession a gambler, a barber and bar-keeper. The night before he had lost all his own money, and had borrowed ten dollars of her. She did not like his habits but had despaired of breaking him of them.

Monday evening I borrowed the hotel proprietor's breech-loading shot gun, took about thirty shells, crossed the little river just back of the town, to try my luck killing rabbits. In the morning while walking along the river I had killed two or three with my revolver. When I had gotten across the river, on a flat covered with rather large sage brush and frequent large bunches of wild rose, my sport began. The rabbits were actually so thick that I would hardly know at which one to fire. I missed the first few rounds, not knowing how to take advantage of the game as it jumped over the sage brush. However, I soon caught the art, and now I brought them down in rapid succession. In less than an hour I had exhausted my ammunition and had a crocus sack full of rabbits, as many as my chinaman could well carry. When I got back to the hotel I found that I had twenty four cotton-tails and one jack or mule-eared rabbit.

EPSILON.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."—The House of Representatives has been derided for its inactivity, but it has already passed bills forfeiting nearly 70,000,000 acres of land granted to railroad companies in various States and Territories. Industry of this kind is much to be preferred, says the Baltimore *Sun*, to experimental legislation. The Senate will do well if it does as much. Political and speculative educational bills may be very well, but farms for the people first.

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Barnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spooders, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

Chipped Beef

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Crazy Patchwork!

HAVING a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c., &c. PACKAGE NO. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different.) *Just the thing for the most superb pattern of fancy work.* Sent postpaid for 75 cents in postal note or 1 cent stamps. PACKAGE NO. 2—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the *very finest quality* and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. *at three times our prices.* They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. LADIES' MANUAL OF FANCY WORK, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cents. *Order now.* Address, THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

May 15, 1884. 67-8t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1t

Clipper! Clipper! Clipper!

EVERY PLOW guaranteed or money refunded. The best Plow that has yet been sold in this market. Call and examine the plows and various attachments that we have. The universal opinion as to their merit is: "If you haven't got one buy one and you will say it's the best Plow you have ever stuck in the ground."

We mean business.

H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

COX'S
Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter
SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

April 2, 1884. 61tf

Merchant Mills.
The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884. 70-26t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Entaw.

March 26, 1884. 60-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."

HORACE FAIRBROTHER.
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY.
150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE.
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HERRING'S SAFES

"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

TIME TABLE No. 7.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect 10.00, *A. M., Monday, May 26th*, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office. ☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 10	11 00
Spout Spring	20.1	11 45	11 40
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 15	12 15
Swann's	29.0	12 25	12 20
Jonesboro	34.1	1 08	12 55
Sanford	37.1	2 00	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 30	2 25
Gulf	46.5	3 00	2 45
Richmond	53.7	3 35	3 28
Ore Hill	58.0	4 07	3 55
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 25
Staley	70.0	5 15	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 45	5 33
Julian	81.5	6 30	6 20
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 15	7 10
*Greensboro Junction	97.4	7 58	7 54
Greensboro	97.6		8 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
*Greensboro Junction	0.2	10 01	10 00
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 40	10 35
Julian	16.10	11 30	11 20
		P. M.	
Liberty	23.2	12 10	11 58
Staley	27.6	12 36	12 28
Siler	35.0	1 16	1 06
Ore Hill	39.6	2 40	1 54
Richmond	43.9	2 30	2 25
Gulf	51.1	3 08	2 58
Egypt	54.1	3 37	3 33
Sanford	60.5	4 25	4 03
Jonesboro	63.5	4 50	4 38
Swann's	68.6	5 18	5 15
*Rock Branch	70.1	5 24	5 24
Spout Spring	77.5	6 08	6 01
Manchester	83.85	6 50	6 50
Fayetteville	97.6		7 50

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 00	
Rockfish	7 02	8 35	8 25
McNatt's	14 0	9 05	9 00
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 25	9 15
Shandon	21 1	9 53	9 45
Red Springs	24.5		10 10

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Red Springs	0.0	5 30	
Shandon	3.4	5 55	5 45
Lumber Bridge	8.0	6 25	6 15
McNatt's	10.5	6 48	6 38
Rockfish	17.3	7 23	7 15
Fayetteville	24.5		7 50

*Flag Stations.
No. 1 Dinner at Sanford. No. 2 Dinner at Ore Hill. No. 4 Breakfast at Fayetteville.
Trains will not run to Red Springs until June 1st, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
May 29, 1884. 62tf

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WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

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G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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March 29, 1883. 8tf

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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

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